

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

Thankegiving.

The year decays, November's blast Through leafless boughs pires shrill and drear; With warmer love the home clasps fast

The hands, the hearts, the friends most dear, On many seas men sail the fleet Of hopes as fruitless as the foam; They roam the world with restless feet, But find no sweeter spot than home. To-day with quickened hearts they hear

Old times, old voices chime and call The dreams of many a vanished year Sit by them at this festival. Though bearths that warmed them once are

Though heads are hoar with winter frost That once were bright with tangled gold-

Thanks for the blessings kept or lost! Thanks for the strong, free wind of life. However it change or veer: For the love of mother and sister and wife

Clear stars that to haven steer; For the quenchiess lamps of changeless love That burn in the night of the dead : For the life that is, for the hope above, Be thanksgiving by all hearts said!

#### A Cry of Terror.

We print in another column a passionate but, in our judgment, an unnecessary expression from a champion of deservedly recognized sympathy with the historic sentiments and habits of the South, the Courier-Journal. Mr. WATTERSON is moved to speak with such freedom from the sting of certain recent Republican utterances of the old bloody shirt sort, as much as from disappointment that the better day which had just arisen for the South in the restoration of the Democracy has come to a close. The weight which had been lifted from that region through the final rise to power, not of the Southern party, but of the party with which the Southerners had always affiliated, now, he thinks, threatens to crush them even more oppressively than ever.

It must be said that the Courier-Journal is alone among its colleagues in the extremity of its views regarding the approaching danger. None the less, there can be no doubt that the region to which it gives such an enraged warning will not be lacking sympathy with the unrestrained manner of its expression or with its anxiety as to the future. This anxiety, too, must inexorably be heightened by mortification at realizing now that even the South, that mother and nurse of Democratic tradition, should have so lost its political dignity as to bow down to President CLEVELAND as the author and dispenser of its new blessings, instead of to the Democratic party and to the Democratic idea. and to have labored rather for his perpetuation than for the broader establishment of the Democracy itself through some other candidate.

As for the Republican oppression with which the South now regards itself as threatened, there is but one remedy, or at least but one certain bulwark, and that is the reinvigoration, refreshment, and concentration of the Democracy to its old-time working power and effectiveness.

The way to Democratic harmony and strength is simple. It lies along the few but sacred principles which were laid down by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and which in later days have found their most illustrious expounders and champions, and this is known to both Northern and Southern people, in SAMUEL JONES TILDEN and SAMUEL

#### Suggestive Features of the Irish Land Debate.

The proposal to extend the ASHBOURNE act, having passed through the committee stage, will speedily become a law in pretty nearly the form originally designed for it. A glance at the amendments advocated and at their reception by the Government will convince fair-minded men that the real purpose as not to relieve poor tenants, but, as the Parnellites have charged, to enable wealthy landlords to realize the largest possible prices for their property.

The professed object of the Ashbourse act was to lessen agrarian hardship in the case of those small tenants who suffer most from a fall of agricultural prices and the ensuing accumulation of arrears. The result was to be reached by lending to such tenants Government money upon such terms as would make the annual interest upon the loan considerably lower than the present rent. But, although the act appropriated only \$25,000,000, it contained no restrictions on the amount that could be advanced to a single tenant, or upon a particular estate. It has been alleged and the accusation has not been met by any official exhibition of the exact facts-that in the absence of express provisions for distribution the administrators have been guilty of glaring partiality, having, for instance, allotted not less than \$1,250,000 to tenants of the Tory Duke of ABERCORN. That such defects in the original statute ought to be remedied in the bill extending its scope, seems clear both on general grounds and because there is a widely current rumor that the Marquis of LONDON-DERRY expects in his turn to receive at least \$1,000,000 from the extra twenty-five millions to be presently appropriated.

Under these circumstances the line of attack and emendation was obvious enough, and during the debate in committee on Monday and Tuesday Gladstonians and Parnellites repeatedly essayed to regulate the distribution of advances, and secure an early disclosure of the loans made. Mr. PARNELL began the attempt to improve the Government measure by urging that any one tenant should not be permitted to borrow the \$100 a year or upward. The suggestion gretted in view of the apparently wellwas rejected by Mr. Balfour on the extraordinary ground that the occupants of several holdings were the flower of the tenantry, who saved money for the purpose of land investment." Manifestly, then, these flourishing farmers nave no claim upon the score of suffering to was cast, also, on the Government's anxiety to postpone as long as possible an exposure of the use to be made of the new appropriation by rejecting Mr. MorLEY's proposition that returns of the purchases concluded should be made quarterly.

Mr. Balleous deemed it prudent, however, to qualify to some extent his opposition to any regulation of advances, when the attack was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. SHAW-LEPRVEE. The latter moved that not more than \$10,000 should be lent to any purchasing tenant. For this proposal Mr. BALFOUR recommended and the House accepted a substitute providing that the normal maximum advanceable to a given tenant shall be \$15,-600, which, however, might with the approval of the Land Commission be increased to \$25,000. We need not point out that a tenant farming land enough to justify a loan of

outside of the class whose miseries the real friends of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic aim to remedy.

Another motion by Mr. SHAW-LEPEVRE was intended to prevent two gross abuses said to have been practised under the present administration of the act. These abuses are the creation of bogus tenancies, and the employment of the power of eviction to force a present occupant to purchase or to give way to a prospective purchaser. What is meant by bogus tenancies may be thus illustrated: The Duke of ABERCORN might lease at a very high rent to a member of his family a considerable fraction of his estate. The lessee, without really occupying or intending to occupy the land, might immediately become the purchaser, by procuring advances of Government money proportionate to the excessive rent ment upon poor tenants of purchase at extortionate prices by a threat of summary eviction, why, if such a practice were not rejected Mr. HEALY's motion making such a threat illegal?

One concession made by Mr. Balfour was possibly prompted by a wish to show his fellow Ministers how indispensable he is. In his absence last week Mr. W. H. SMITH had made a ludicrous exhibition of his ignorance of law by informing the Parnellites that if a tenant laboring under an accumulation of arrears should become a purchaser the arrears would ipso facto be extinguished. Of course nothing of the cort would happen unless there were an express provision to that end in the original act, or n the present supplemental bill. There was no such provision, and, therefore, when the proposal to exempt a purchasing tenant from liability for arrears was renewed, Mr. BALFOUR quietly accepted what Mr. SMITH

had pronounced superfluous. When the powers created by the AsH BOURNE Extension act shall have been exhausted, fifty million dollars will have been disbursed for the pretended purpose of converting Irish tenants into peasant proprietors. But the Tories' day of reckoning will come when they have to show how every penny of that money has been spent. The secounts are certain to be scrutinized with all the more suspicion by the British taxpayer, because Mr. PARNELL, speaking for the Irish taxpayer, has virtually repudiated in advance any obligation for debt incurred for the enrichment of Unionist landlords.

#### The Broadway Railroad Case.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Broadway Railroad case is important, both as settling the controversy immediately involved, and as fixing the law for the future in cases of the same kind. It is also a severe blow to the legal reputation of Mr. CONKLING and of Mr. SEWARD, upon whose advice the acts were passed which have now been pronounced unconstitutional and void.

The sum and substance of the decision is that while the Legislature may repeal the charter of a corporation created under the laws of this State, it has no power to take away from the corporators the property of the corporation, nor to invalidate any contracts which it has made with other corporations or with private persons. Hence the attempt to restore to the city of New York. by legislative action, the franchise for the railroad in lower Broadway is declared to be as nugatory as would be an effort to transfer in a similar manner the property of one private citizen to another private citizen. The corporation may be destroyed, but the vested rights of its stockholders and of its creditors survive unharmed.

The effect of this decision is important also upon one, at least, of the suits recently begun in this State against the Sugar Trust.

The Attorney-General, apparently influenced by the same pressure of unenlightened public opinion which produced the fruitless legislation against the Broadway Railroad Company, is now endeavoring to have the charter of the North River Sugar Refining Company annulled because its stockholders have turned over their shares to the Sugar Trust. He may possibly suceeed, but if he succeeds he will, under this Broadway Railroad decision, accomplish nothing of value to the public. He will merely transfer the ownership of the company's property from the company as a corporation to the company as an aggregation of individuals. Its directors will become trustees for the purpose of winding up its affairs and of dividing its assets among those who are entitled to them. The refinery, in any event, will be shut up just as it is shut up now, and the expense and labor of the proceedings will be thrown away. Common sense in public officers is as val-

### uable as legal lore. More Grand Armies.

That is a very radical step which some members of the Grand Army of the Republic are considering now, and, if there is any value whatever in that institution, it should not be taken.

It cannot be that any society of vaterans of a war in which Democrats fought side by side with Republicans, can become so pronouncedly partisan as to make it impossible for one political party to be represented in it at all. There must be still forces remaining therein which can bring it to an equilibrium without rending it asunder. A Democratic Grand Army and a Republican Grand Army would seem as unreasonable as a Prohibitionist Grand Army or a Labor Grand Army.

The Democrats had better stay and fight it out with their friends in the inside.

# Yellow Fever On War Vessels.

It is unfortunate that the first distinction of the fine new cruiser Boston should be to suffer an outbreak of yellow fever among her officers and crew. The appearance of money of the State for the purchase of more | this dreaded disease on board a vessel so than one holding where this was rated at early in her career is particularly to be refounded notion that yellow fever is apt to recur on a ship which it has once visited whenever the vessel again goes into any warm or tropical region in which that maiady is at home.

Thus it is the opinion of many officers of the navy that the United States steamer pecuniary assistance from the State. Light | Galena is peculiarly liable to be visited by yellow fever if sent to the West Indies, because she once had that disease on board when in tropical waters. The Jamestown and the Portsmouth are also known as fever ships. These, however, are all wooden vessels, and it may be that there is much less danger of permanent infection in the case of an iron ship like the Boston, in which there is comparatively little woodwork.

The liability of war vessels to be infected with yellow fever germs in the tropics has always seemed to us an unanswerable argument against sending Government cruisers into yellow fever regions except in cases of manifest necessity for their presence there. There was such an apparent necessity at the time when the Boston was ordered to Hayti a few weeks ago; but it has often happened that American men-of-war have been kept in tropical waters and exposed to danger from \$15,000 to \$25,000 is scarcely an object | from yellow fever when they might just as

of sympathy or charity, and certainly stands; well have been sent into a temperate elimate, or, for that matter, up to Greenland or Iceland.

Of course there should be no more hesita tion in exposing the officers and men of the navy to danger from disease than there would be in exposing them to danger in battle, where any real need exists, but in the absence of some important end to be attained we do not see why lives should be imperilled by vellow fever any more than by shot and shell.

The Democrats Don't Want It.

The talk of some Republican politicians and newspapers about a Democratic conspiracy to get by fair means or foul a majority in the Fifty-first Congress comes about as near the line of total imbecility as is permitted to human nature. The fact, evident to everybody not the dupe of nonsense, is agreed upon. As to the imputed enforce- that the result of the elections in a number of Congress districts is still in doubt. The Republicans have "claimed everything," in accordance with their custom. The chances contemplated, should the Government have | are probably still in their favor, but the margin one way or the other is very small.

It is only just to the Democrats to say that so far are they from entering into a conspiracy to secure control of the next Congress, that they would undoubtedly prefer that the Republicans should have a good working majority in it.

Their preference is, it must be admitted, largely selfish. They believe that the broader the field of power and of responsibility open to the Republicans, the sooner these will hang themselves on it. A Republican majority in the next Congress, allowed to have its own way unchecked and uncontrolled, and finding, as usual, in the Senate only an accomplice with even larger ideas about expenditures, would be half the victory to the Democrats in 1890. Moreover, there would be no divided responsibility for measures. The Republicans would have no scapegost upon which to throw the blame of their mistakes and their misdoings. If they behaved themselves theirs would be all the credit. If they misbehaved, as they are mighty liable to do when they get full swing.

the people would know just what head to hit, If there were any Democratic conspiracy, it would be a conspiracy to give the Republicans their way and say in the Fifty-first Congress. But every Democrat wants the man honestly elected to Congress from any district to be declared elected, even if a Democratic majority should result. The Republicans, on the other hand, seem only anxious to know, in the language of THAD STEVENS, "which is our damned rascal?"

## Beginning Again.

In the columns of our esteemed contem porary, the Independent, Mr George Will LIAM CURTIS takes up the business of reform again, this time, of course, with the intention of moving into the Republican camp, the only place where there will be a chance for any business at all. There is humor about his method, of a pretty grim sort.

It seems funny to hear from him that the Republican civil service platform of this year is "the most complete and satisfactory declaration ever made upon the subject by a political convention." It was simply a repetition, slightly reënforced, of the plank of 1884, from which the Mugwumps bolted to a candidate who stood upon a platform without any such declaration at all. Of course they did this expecting he would repudiate his platform. But the old flag may be fairly said to be

"Places once filled by Republicans who were wrong fully removed under a Democratic Adm should not be for that reason regarded by a Republican Administration as prices for its own party."

raised to the peak with this:

We imagine that even in the dispassionate estimate of BENJAMIN HARRISON this will be 2 mutch. However, it will be extremely interesting to see how far the influ ence of the reformers, which will now be concentrated upon the Republicans instead of upon the Democrats, will avail to extract for themselves from politics any real comfort. We imagine that on the whole the Republican party will be as hard a nut for the competitive examinationists to crack as was the Democratic party, probably a little harder. They cracked the Democracy, that is any comfort to them.

Money and Saloons.

Sensational parade of Dupley letters and newspaper stories will not alter the fact that direct bribery at elections is a very minor evil in this country. It is great only in the imaginations of the guilible and unsophisticated.

Its importance in politics is about as great relatively as the civil service reform humbug is among the great practical issues on which parties divide.

As to the saloon in politics, its influence is not less exaggerated. It is not the saloon that is important, but the people who go to the saloon for the satisfaction of their social instincts. They comprise the majority of the voters of New York, and of course they decide elections.

That is about the hard pan of ordinary post-election gossip.

We hope that Mayor-elect GRANT has made his last mistake for the next two years and five weeks. He should not have sold his horses, particularly his best nag. Kenilworth, He should have given that noble animal to Mayor HEWITT,

Not that Mayor HEWITT does not also have noble animals, but one acquired under such circumstances would have imposed upon him the responsibility of doing it full justice, and that would have been to give it an airing or the public roads. It will be a great thing for Mayor Hewirr, if he takes to the frisky road wagon after he resigns that staid and stationary chair in the City Hall.

The new Board of Education will have a important duty to perform in applying proper and practical remedies for the overcrowded and unwholesome condition of many of our public schools. It is especially desirable the necessary sanitary measures should be adopted before the winter season has gone far. The laws on the subject confer all the power that is required in the premises.

The fact that Mr. PARNELL is a man of rare discretion has been made evident during the trial now in progress in London. It has been impossible to find any act or utterance or writing of his that could be distorted into evidence of his complicity with lawbreakers. the developments in the trial have been to his credit as a leader of the Irish people.

It is safe to predict that the second Pana rescript in regard to the National League in Ireland will have little more impression than he first one. If it is ever read in the churches, it will be to empty benches, or to congregaions moving toward the doors. Documents of porhaps a similar character coming from west British Bishops have already been recoived in that way on several occa-sions in Ireland. The Irish Catholics of the present day do not seem to be so obedient to Rome as their fathers were; and it may be set down as an established fact that, however devout they may appear, they are by no means disposed to take any political dictation from the Vatican.

About twenty years ago Cardinal Curren, then an Archbishop, started the notion that the partial suffering of Ireland from English miarule would at length touch the hearts of the

Britishers and be the means of converting them and making them all good Catholics But the people didn't agree with him, and he became the most unpopular man in the country. The fact is, the Irish are no longer disposed to suffer for the conversion of the English. On the contrary, they are to disposed to let them go to perdition; and, wicked as this may be, it is nevertheless a disposition which the Pope must count with when dealing with Ireland.

A Maryland oyster cruiser with a great big howither on board has been despatched against the oyster pirates of the Chesapeake, and they are presumably preparing to shell the invaders the peaceful cyster beds. Thus even on Thanksgiving Day horrid War is spoiling for a shindy; and the dredger's keel is on thy shore, Maryland, my Maryland!

Ought not the Police Commissioners to forbid policemen to use quinine, laudanum. and other potent drugs? It is constantly made evident at trials of policemen that drugs produce in them the eccentric effects which come to other men only after they have been stayed with flagons. The apparent sensibility of the nervous system of certain policemen to drugs would form a curious subject for medical re-

The combination of the Kentucky tongue with the Kentucky heart was never more nobly illustrated than in the case of the Hon. Joz BLACKBURN, who has just apologized to the public for having spoken so disrespectfully of Judge RUCKER. The blue grass tongue, as the Star-eved Goddess would herself confess, is quicker'n gosh. the blue grass heart is, like BILLY Kin's, always true. Senator Joseph, having found that his tongue had twitched him on the rails of true propriety, rises to say that he knows it and that he regrets it.

Now we can all be happy, and we invite Judge Rucken to join in the amenities of the occasion.

It appears from various trustworthy sources that Gen. Hannison "attended church quietly" last Sunday. Apparently there is sincere and general disappointment that he didn't go to church with a brass band, a fish norn corps, and a flambeau club. Can't Indiana take even its religion quietly?

Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD'S original psalms in the Mail and Express of vesterday were sweet, neat, and meaty, and as joyous a cat in a bird shop. The Colonel will eat today a large Vermont turkey from the Hon. W. McSwell Evarts's Vermont farm. It will be stuffed with chestnuts from the Colonel's own unrivalled collection.

Speaking of the Colonel's turkey, why should we not be allowed to quote these apposite lines from his noble "Death of the Indian Bird?" The gobbler gobbles no longer, his rancous voice is

Low the head that was high and haught before the carver lies: The celery's tilled stalk is pale by the cramberry's And the odor of glorious incense in which the great

bird dies Is the Union League barroom smell from the rich and Surrano: "Lyrics of Love and Life," page 13, 2d edition.)

Sir John Sholto Douglas, Marquess of Queensberry, who has been recreating himself in this town, started for the inviolate isle yesterday. We trust that the waves and the museular brood of Æorus will deal gently with the Marquess, remembering the forbearance due to so eminent a sport and patron of sport. If they must buffet him, let the buffeting be according to the QUEENSBERRY rules.

The Esquim rux in the train of Lord Lons DALE, who is moving due north with a view to collaring the north pole, call him "the man who walks fast." That is a great accomplishment for the dramatic profession, but DALE can hardly take pride in having the blubber-eaters salute him with so pulpable a gag.

#### THE DECISION AGAINST CORNELL. The University Authorities will Take th Case to the Highest Court,

ITHACA, Nov. 28 .- Cornell will be very reluctant to relax her grip on the magnificent library endowment of \$1.500,000 left by the late Jennie McGraw Fiske. The university authorities express confidence in a final favora ble verdict from the United States Supreme Court. President Adams said to THE SUN CO.

"It was our hope that a fund of \$1,000,000 would be left by the bequest for the permanent support of the library after a library building was erected. This would be an income nearly equal to Harvard's. The misfortune of the deequal to Harvard's. The misfortune of the decision is not that it will cripple any of the university departments, but that it will deterprogress. The principal sufferers will be the some and daughters of the people of Now York State, of which there are now more than 700 in the 1.200 students registered this year. But there is a great question as to whether the university property includes the land grant of 1862. By the condition of the grant the land scrip was given to the State for the purpose of the university, and only the income derived from investments can be used."

Samuel D. Halliday, the chief counsel for the university, said:

"I do not believe there is anything in the decision that will chance our views. It has been the policy of the executor to do all in his power to see that the wishes of the testatrix. Mrs. Fiske, are fully carried out, and these efforts will not cease until the case has been passed upon by all the courts to which it can be appealed."

#### One Way to Get a Wife. From the Buffato Courier.

An unmarried man recently drew a crisp, ew 85 bill out of the bank. A happy thought struck him and he wrote an ardent love is ter neross the facof it in bide ink and signed his initials and Then he spent the 25. By Thursday last he had received fourteen answers many of them enclosing photographs. He will marry one of them (not the photographs, but the original of one of them) early in December

An English Opinion on American Protection

Shaw, in the Contemporary Review, The people of the United States seem at present about as likely to give up manhood suffrage as to give up protection; and as for the two parties, paraexical though the remark may seem, one migh safely count upon the ultimate rejection sective idea by the Republicans than by the Democrata

#### Fox Hunting as She is Hunted. From the Lesciston Journal

Fox hunting is the rage among local sportsmen now. Party after party have been accouring Noun-ille after an old mother for and her brood that hav times, but have failed to hit her. She sectas to be too Music for the White House,

Prometic Springhets Republican.

Elijah Halford, Gen. Harrison's private sec

tary, is an expert whiatier, and whistles his pretties

#### absorbed in an important piece of work Whistling Lijo" is his nickname in Indianapo is.

From the Washington Pest. Mr. Harrison went fishing last week and caught twenty five beautiful large bass. Mr. Cleveland could do that enco, but he might lish for aweek now and couldn't get a bite.

Deserted by Luck.

## Skilled and Unskilled Labor. From the Washington Evening Post. It costs Washington \$12.000 to get one base ball player to come here, but we can get 3.3 Congress men to come and it doesn't cost us a red cent.

Handleapped by Circumstances Thompson Street Hostess (at dinner)-Why. gracious Mis' Dinab, yo' ain't est mone ob yo' pie!

Miss Dinab—No. Mis' Brown, de servant hab ebidently
forgot ter lebe me a knife or fol, au' l'se done got my
hids on.

# A Wide Difference,

From the Elischamien Republican Robby-Pa, what's the difference between a campaign fund and a corruption tend?

Tather-There's a minity by difference. A campaign fund is what one party spends and a corruption fund is what the other party uses.

No Fites on Us.

From the Boston Courser. No more the sun our faces fries. No more we mop the brow. And, best of all, there are no flies on any of us now. GEN. HARRISON AND THE PRINCESS POCABONTAS.

Great Anthority on Royally Engen To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In a bool f pedigrees of American families, which claimed to race their alleged ancestry to kings, known by the title which you said at the time, when you condescended to notice it that I had great nerve to publish, I fell into the vulgar error of deducing the descent of President Harrison and the Freeldent elect Harrison from "the Princess Pocahonias," because the Harrison pedigree Faust's story. was supplied to me in that shape when I made my book According to Paust, he is one of the first He-If you will allow me I will now take the epportunity brew rabbis to come under the ban of Emperor William's alleged dislike for Hebrews, though of apologizing to the President elect for so doing, and explain how this distinguished American citizen is not Rabbi Faust dates his troubles from a number of royal descent from King Powharan, though it is so of years back. Ho is a man of 39, and says be

stated in my "valuable book," and in a recent issue of the Equimore American, which received your jeditorial notice to-day.
It was Carter Henry Harrison of Virginia ta younger brother of Gov. Reniamin Marrison, a stener of the Declaration of Independence, from whom is descended the President elect, who married into the royal house Powhatan when he married Miss Saran, a daughter of Richard Randomb of Curl's one of the descendants of the Princess Pocahontas, and who was, as can be seen by the following chark, not an ancestor of the Pres

Benjamin Harrison, gent of Surrey county, Virginia.

casts. 1653.
Benjamin Harrison of Braudon. Va.
Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley.
Benjamin Harrison of Herkeley.
Ben amin Harrison of Herkeley.
Gov. Henjamin Harrison of Berkeley.
President William Henry Harrison of Ohio.
John cout Harrison. M. C., of Chin.
Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, the President
lect of the United States.

As far as I know, the only claim of royal descent for the President electican be based upon his direct descent from the celebrated character of Virginia's colonial days, "King Carter;" for the mother of his ancestor. Gov. Harrison, the signer, was a daughter of Robert Carter of Corotoman, in Westmoreland county, Virginia

Answork, Pa., Nov. 26. Custers II. Browning.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT. Is the South to be Smothered Under the Bloody Shirt!

From the Conster-Journal Now that the Republicans have secured the election and are to return to power, their leaders and newspapers are easing about for some escape from the plight in which mest of their campaign promises have left them. They can keep none of those promises. The campaign itself was one vast falsehood from beginning to end. Now, therefore, that the day of redemp-tion is at hand, what shall they do? One thing they can always do. They can always hold the "ploude shiet

in Bohemia. But the town authorities immediately demanded to see his papers as a citizen of Germany. He consint show them, of course, and then he turned to Russia, his mother country. Word came back from the Caar's officials that Inasmuch as Faust had absented himself, without leave, from the country of his birth he wouldn't be permitted to return, and that he had been properly and officially banished from Russin ferever.

Faust says he was pretty nearly discouraged by this time, and that the savings of sevenicen years had been lost in his strongle. He couldn't remain in Awistria and he confidit go back to Russia. He turned up in France, and has the help lewish Alliance gave him money to bring himself and his tamily to America.

The United Hebrew Society decided vesterday to pay Faust's expenses for two months, until things brighten for him and his family. Meanwhile he will stay with a brother in Brealan and learn tailoring or the use of a tailor's sewing machine until he can speak English enough to get a congregation. He attributes some of his troubles to the neglect of his father to take out naturalization papers when he entered Germany thirty-five years ago. and move on the South, to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia."

This will explain the belicosa letter of Mr. President of the Senate Ingalis and its braual twin brother, the bloodthirsty leading editorial of the Unleago Tribune; but evidences multiply daily that all other questions are to be sent to the rear, and the Southern question to be brought to the front, and a new sectional crusade, mo heartiess and vengeful than any which has ever preced-ed it, to be inaugurated by the incoming braves and bucks of this most detestable party.

The protext is as simple as it is easy. It turns of course, on the negro vote. The average negro in the cotton surar, and rice belts of the South is no more fit. to vote, or capable of taking care of his vote, than an orang-outang. Yet they made him a voter. We did not do it; they did it. They did it to crush um. The result has disappointed their expectations. It has returned. as they were warned it would return, to plague then And so having eaten their cake, they are resolved to have it even if to obtain it the South runs rivers of blood and is wrapped in the flames of war. Now the section is hardly two weeks over we are already be ginning to hear nothing else from these currupt and shame, see party leaders but talk about "the suppres-sion of the negro vote in the South" and the necessity of providing for "a free ballot and a fair count."

These be line phrases. They have a sound in the ears of the simple fools for whom they are meant, and to whom they are addressed. They will serve well as pretexts for the realets who have invented them for the darkest purposes. They may, indeed, be made effectual; but we say to the good people of the North that they ods only race war and anarchy at the South, and that when these come to us the rest of the Union had better look to itself; for it cannot hope to escape its share of

But after all may not a stop be put to this conspiracy murder the peace of the country before it is too ! May not there be yet a little reason and moderation left

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Lerd Lucan, who died on Nov. 10, a survivor of the Crimean war, was 58, the oldest officer of the British army. He had the appearance of a hearty man how-ever, and had always paid the greatest attention to his diet, having all his foot weighed out to him. It may interest operatives in our cotton mills to learn that the workers in the Indian mills of the Bombay Presidency work from daybreak to sunset. nearly fourteen hours, in the summer time, with twenty minutes to half an hour for meals, and only a free Sunday ab once a month, they being required to clean the ma-chines on the other Sundays.

"Playing at Jack the Sipper" is recognized as a new British game. The receipt is: first get drunk, blacken your face, and put on a woman's shirt, then shout out in some public place that you have "done for" a woman in players recently engaged in this game in a single day, An expert bas computed some statistics of the lyric stage in the chief cities of Europe with the conclusi that opera is going to the dogs. There is no good singer in Berlin. At Dresden Malten is the only good one. The Suxon chorus singers are detestable. Visuna provides nobedy worth mentioning, and things are worse in Italy

than anywhere, for the great operas cannot be given there for lack of singera

A difficult problem is presented to French women desiring to conform to the fashion of wearing flowers by the way in which certain flowers have become attached to political ideas. For example, the violet is the symbol of the Bonapartists. Boulanger claims the carnation. The corn flower is recognized as German, and the rote has been appropriated by the Orleanists. The suggestion is made that neutrality can be indicated only by a bou-

quet of all the flowers or none at all.

The British soldier is as simple-minded as ever. A gamer in one of the recent fights in Egypt was serving his piece when it was surrounded so closely by the Arabs that he had to use his rammer as a club, and he broke it lle was selected for the Victoria cross. When called up to receive it he thought that it was for the indefensi breach of discipline of having broken the rammer, and volunteered a plea of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. Then he got the cross.

A young woman answered an advertisement for a governess in Sydney, and this is the reply she got: "In reply to yours I require a governess to teach English music drawing French (beginners), calisthesics there are four pupils eldest 11 youngest 615 and two younger children with whom you would have little to do as there is a nurse. Your two younger pupils would require to be washed and dressed and the eldest to have her hall done. There would be a few light household duties of which I could tell you should you consider the position likely to suit you. The salary is (20) per annum"

## The Old Stone House in East Haven. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Meri-

den Republican lately contained an article copied from This Sex which contains so many errors historical and biographical, as to demand correction. The first paragraph of the article is as follows: "An old stone house has stood near Tomlinson

Bridge in East Haven for the past 150 years. It was known as the John Bradley homestead, and has been the home of the Brauleys ever since its erection builder was John Bradiey, who was a see Captain in the days of the Revenutionary War. He died and left the house and a moderate fortune to his sun, Jehn Brad-The "old stone house" referred to in the above ex

The "old atone house" referred to in the above extract was britten 1707, 121 years ago. The date is cut in rude, but legible, figures on the lines over the front clear. It is constructed of red sandstone, hearn into sheeks of uniform intelliness and said in requier courses. The bricks. The "old scope chirch" at East linven the bricks. The "old scope chirch" at East linven the bright years was created seven years later, and was control as the present and in the same manner. The stop which compacts both buildings was manner. The stop which compacts both buildings was incahasistic supply. The "old stop house" near the bridge was not built by dapt, livadely, the Recountomer sea Caprain. He was a chirch effect of the bridge was built by denie forbes. Esc. and has always been built by denie forbes. Esc. and has always been built by denie forbes. Esc. and has always been built by denie forbes. Esc. and has always been built by denie forbes. Esc. and has always been built by resent being now the residence of Josephan stead of the forbes family from the time of the bouncies of tile, and began to the him all her property. In trust, during his lifetime. After his death it goes into the possession of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. New Hayen.

Mrs. Betsey Bradier nee Verbes, some twenty-free.

He en.

Betsev Sradier new Ferbes, some twenty-five years and married Capt. John Bradiev, whose previous residence had been in New Hard. After his marriage he came to live in the bouss with the light had inner-lied from her father, the first and had by the linner-lied from her father, the first and had by the linner did reside in it. It never was in any sense the heradiey lonestead. It was the Forbes homestead, and according to "the elemant fitness of things" should continue to he as long at their remains one made decreadant of the first leady Forbes. New 22.

Massips. Conn. Nov. 22. Assipan, Conn., Nov. 22.

One Eye Still Shines. Frowning on Mr. Seudder's Sermons. Protes the St. Paul Daily Globe. The Rev. Mr. Seudder, pastor of the Jersey The goddess of reform may have a discolored City Tabernacic Church, has been preaching a series of sermons on the relation of the church to amusements

of the movement.

for more than a month. He has been very liberal with regard to disarres dances, amoking and athletic sports. His sermons have senerally been frowned on by the Methodist chergymen of the city, and on Sunday evening the Rev. G. W. Smith, paster of the Centenary Methodist Church, will begin a series of sermons on the same subjects on which Mr. Scoulder has preached. He will, it is hald, hand Mr. Squader ever the coals. The Annual Sperifice. Upon a barbed wire an old turker was sitting.

It thought of the whichness and where of the whence it is the sterr farmer foward it came flitting.

And suised the baid kird for the came of the feace,

BARRI FAUST'S STORY.

Driven from Russia and Unable to Live in Germany be Comes to America.

THE PROGRESS CLUR'S NEW HOME.

Its Corner Stone Laid at Fifth Avenue and

Slaty-third Street Yesterday.

At 31 P. M. yesterday the workmen on the

Fifth avenue and Sixty-third street stopped

well-dressed, comfortable-looking men began

to assemble on the temporary platform erected

on the foundations of the future building

Down Fifth avenue a procession was approach-

town, who marched up and took possession of

the platform. They were members of the Prog-

ress Club, one of the most influential German

organizations in the city, and they had come

together to lay the corner stone of their new

THE EX-CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Origin of the Proposed Bill to Prevent its

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28 .- J. H. Stevenson of

this city, who has been named as the originator

of the anti-retel flag bill to be presented to

Congress, seems to have stolen another Grand Army man's thunder. Since the publication of

the retaliatory threat in one of the Richmond

papers, the matter has been discussed, and the

agitation has led to the discovery of the father

At a veterans' rounion in Kittanning in Octo-

ber, 1888, Major Joseph G. Beale of Leechburg.

called the attention of the veterans to the fact

that but a short time before, during a parade in Richmond, previous to the unveiling of a statue to a deceased robel officer, the robel flag was used in place of the Stars and Stripes. At that time dator Beale offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

To the senate and House of Representatives of the United

State:
We, the undersigned, members of the Veterans' Associction of Armstrong county, in convention assembled
Oct. 18, 1888, unanimously adopted the following resolating.

intient:
That the Chairman appoint a committee of five to
draft a petition to our Reprehentative in Congress, and
draft a petition to our Reprehentative in prohibit the

draft a printing in a profit a committee of five to draft a printing nour Representative in Compress askills for the passage of mecessary laws to prohibit the first of the passage of mecessary laws to prohibit the first of the passage of the pass

ing composed of a hundred solid men of the

The loss of Johnny Ward will be felt as a personal blow to the base-ball-loving citizens of New York. It is rather difficult to decide on what Ward's great to President Rice and the members of the larity is based. He is in no sense a good fellow, though a quiet and honest little man, and his withdrawn, will not be felt by the general public, as he has. For irritance, United Hebrew Society were requested yesterday to assist Rabbi Helmann Faust and his wife and seven children, who arrived on Sunnothing like the newspaper or paragraph unturiety of Kelly, Anson, smiling Mickey Welch, or Buck Essex day on La Champagne. Drs. Gotthell and It is not unlikely that a good deal of Ward's fame to a reflex of the combrity of his wife. Propie very cited tack about the pair. It was such an odd thing for an Kohler, and other rabbis in this city to whom Rabbi Faust brought letters of introduction from the Jowish Alliance in Paris, called the actress of Selen Danyray's prominence to sive up the life of a theatrical star, and all that that implies and shik lute a life of a module domesticity and retirement. attention of President Rice's society to Rabbi

up going to the theatrs. She is Mrs. Short Stop  $W_{n+1}$  and that seems to be about the end of it all. was born in Russia, and when very young was taken to Germany by his father. Young Faust A reliow and black tinge was imparted to opper was educated us a rabbi in the Jewish semi-Broadway, and the streets continuent thereto, yest nary at Hanover, and claims that for sevenday and Saturday, by the Princeton men. The college boy of to-day rather startless college boy of firty years teen years he was a teacher and assistant rabbi to a congregation in Berlin. At the proper ago. The coaches that rolled up Broadway on caturatime he was called upon to fulfil the military duties demanded by the German Government but was rejected. In 1824 he says he was not-tilled by the German Minister of the Interior, while still with the Berim congregation, that he must not longer continue in his places as he was not a German subject. He was declared to be a Russian and told to quit. Thereupon, Faust says, he asked for a special permit allowing him to remain in his place, but this was refused. In February following, while still in Berlin, he received word that the Interior Department had learned that helwas a good German subject and the special permit he had requested was not at all necessary.

By that time Faust was out of his place, and pretty poor. Two months later, though, he received a call from a congregation in Silesia, and gually accepted. He went to Silesia, using up what money he had and was about to assume his functions, when he was confronted by an order from the Police Department of Berlin announcing that the decision in February making lim out to be a German subject was a mistake, and that he condited be a rabbit to the Silesian conpregation. Early in the fall of the same year brasst says he was notified to leave Germany, but he fought against this, and even had an audience, he says, with the aged Emperor William, who promised to consider his case. On March 16, 1825, Faust says he was notified by the Interior Department that the Emperor ecold do nothing for him, and the claim that he was a Russian subject was again set up against him.

In October, 1835, he went to Austria to preside over a small congregation in a little town in Bohemia. But the town authorities immediately demanded to see his papers as a citizen of Germany. He condent show them, of course, and then he turned to Russia, his mother country. Word came back from the time he was called upon to fulfil the military toward the football game were populated by young men who looked like the some of millionaires. Moreof them were encased in \$300 for coats, and those that duties demanded by the German Government were not had the most facilousble English togger; about their arbietic forms. All up and down Broadway the same extravagance of drass and stateliness of demeaner was observable. The only thing that marked the boys out from the rest of the throng as collegians and not men of leisure were the vellow and black colors which they displayed liberally from the ispence

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

that the idea has gained a very firm hold in the epinion

of all manking that her bushand must have more than the ordinary in his composition. Mass Pastray documents seem particularly fond of base ball, for the 18 not a per-

sistent attendant at the games, and she has quite given

den for people to attend horse sales. It is a rather curious thing about London, by the way, that the only fashion able lounge on Sunday was Tattersall's Dukes Duchcases, and the line were to be seen at the horse ex-change all day long on Sunday, but none of them would dare go to the park or any public entertainment. Lon-don'ts even duller on Sunday than New York city.

The story which Marshall P. Wilder is telling about own relates to the meeting between a patient and his doctor. The patient were an unhappy lock. "There is nothing particularly the motion with ma."

all day long, and somehow I can't get in trim." "Of course not," said the doctor oracularly. "You est too much sleep too much drink too much and smoke too much. You should eat but two meals a day, drink nothing but red wines, and smoke one big cigar only after dianer."

A month passed and the doctor met the patient again.

The marks of misery and gloen were upon the face of the patient. "I am about ten thousand per cent, worse." he said. "The eating was all right and the drinking was all right, but smoking that one cigar a day nearly killed me."

" llow so !" asked the doctor. "I never smoked before in my life."

Prof. Goldwin Smith, the well-known essayint, redewer, and historian, is a Canadian in the sense that he is essentially English. There is no place on this conti-nent like the "Grange," where the Professor lives in Toronto. The long occupany of the chair of modern history at Oxford gave the Professor something of the air of a pedant, and his talk is always didnetic. It may

subjects, but he is a come-outer in medicine. He is a believer in the homosopathic school of practice, and is favorable to the style of the high-dilutionists. who is an active promoter of the theory of Halinemann, is the Provident of the Ladies' Association of the Haline mann Hespital in Fourth avenue, which is doing much good work for the needy of both sexes.

The colored janitor of an insurance building recently appeared before the directors of the company as they sat at lunch, and asked for a short leave of absence. building going up on the northeast corner of "I am, gentlemen, more of a personage than you imwork apparently without cause, and groups of

agine me to be, viewing me, as you do only in a semi-menial position. His Excellency the Governor of Mas-sachusetts has honored me with an invitation to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the statue of Crispus Attucks, shortly to be un veiled in Boston. Perhaps, gentlemen." he went on, getting warmed to his work, "you do not know, or are not aware, that the first man to fall in the Revolutionary war was a negro, Crispus Attucks."
"What did he fall from, a hen roost !" asked a hungry

director. The janiter looked indignant, but seen joined in the

club house, At 4 o'clook the workmen in the basement Mr. Parnell and the Irish cause have few warmer turned away at the derrick and lifted the corfriends in this country than our wealthy fellow citizen.
Andrew Carnegie, who is a Scotchman and the lord of a ner stone of Belleville gray rock from the Scotch cantle. He does not mince matters when al foundation. In the stone was a copper box. foundation. In the stone was a copper box, and in the box were put copies of the current newspapers, a history of the club, the constitution of the club, a list of members, and coins. Fresident Simon Goldinburg with a silver trowel inid the mortar about the stone in a workman-like fashion. On a raised platform above and benind him wives, sisters, and daughters of members applauded his skill. On the trowel were engraved the names of Simon Goldinburg, L. G. Bloomingdale, J. H. Loewenstine, Charles Wise. Theodore Harris, S. W. Mayer, Herman Rawitzer, M. Lochenbruch, M. B. Bechman, I. T. Myers, Jacob H. Fleisch, Leen Mandel, and Otto Horwitz, Building Committee. On the front of the stone was cut, "Nov. 24, 1888."

The Fresidentimade a speech in which he gave a brief history of the club. On Oct. 18, 1864, it luding to the Irish question but speaks in his most decisive tones, with a strong Scotch accent. He has also the merit of going further than words, as was seen by his recent letter to a Pitisburgh friend who had he desired to have his name "put on the subscription list for as much as any other man subscribes." M Carnegle is a member of the Nineteenth Century Club upon political social, and religious questions that surprined his audience.

Leon Mandel, and Otto Horwitz, Building Committee. On the front of the stone was cut.

Nov. 24, 1888.

The Fresidentimade aspeech in which he gave a brief history of the club. On Oct. 13, 1864, it was organized by eight men newly arrived in the country. In a week the number was increased to twenty, and they procured a modest meeting room in Fourteenth street. A year after they took a house in West Twenty-third street and remained there five years. From there they went to West Forty-second street, and did not move again for six years when they went to Adelphi Hall. Four years ago they took their present beautiful little house on Fifty-ninth street, just of Fourth avenue. The house they now occupy is perfect in every respect except size. The membership of the club is nearly 400 and will soon be increased to 500. A much larger house will then be needed to 500, A much larger house will then be needed to it. It is expected that the new house will be ready for occupancy in October, 1882. Building, lot, and furniture will eost about \$500,000.

Alfred Zacker is the architect.

The lot is 100 feet square. The club house will have a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth avenue, and 92 leet on Sixty-third street, which leaves a passageway 8 leet wide from the street to the recr. There will be a cellar, basement, and three principal stories, besides two mezzanine floors, alternating at the second and third loss of the recr. There will be fawn-colored brick, terra cotta of a deeper shade, and Belleville be pure Italian Hensissance. The material used in the facedes will be fawn-colored brick, terra cotta of a deeper shade, and Belleville in the basement. The first story will contain drawing rooms. In deep and the hat and cleak rooms will be in the basement. The first story will contain drawing rooms ladies' parlors, libraries, received and the hat and cleak rooms will be in the basement. The first story will contain drawing rooms and the deak rooms will be in the basement. The first story will contain drawing rooms in the mezzanine In the abundance of his distilleries North Carolina takes the lead of all the States of the Union, having nearly one-third of the total number, 3,046, while the State of New York has only 59 of them in all. These facts are found in the report that has just been pub lished by the Commissioner of Internal Bevence. But it is only fair to remember that many of the stills in North Carolina, which are known as mountain stills, and used to be in the hands of moonshiners, are very small, manufacturing a few thousand gallons in the year, and furthermore, that all the whiskey made in its 1,165 distilleries is not consumed there. The Tar Heelers may do their share of whiskey drinking, but

other people to drink their whiskey. "Did you notice how the coins in that man's hand shone?" queried a Park row cigar dealer yesterday, re-ferring to a man who had just left the store. "Well, he always has his money bright and right. I don't thint I ever had occasion to give him change—always has the right amount. One of his cierts told me that he spends nearly half an hour every morning washing his money. He sends all the old or torn bills he receives down to the Sub-Treasury and has them changed for good ones.

A reporter overheard an old sea Captain relate how he served the crew when they got too full. The old sait chuckled as he related the story. He said: "Yes. you can just bet a crew that got drunk on me never tried it again. When them fellers 'd come ab drunk, why. I'd just clap 'em in irons an' throw 'em in a beap on the deck. If we had rainy weather during the night, they couldn't get away: they'd have to stay right there EYes, and to see them fellers in the morning you'd think they was going to die right off. No. sir. no crew ever got drunk on me twict." and he and his companion made for a South street saloon to smile.

Travellers on a Third avenue surface car last Saturday ere entertained by the antics of an unfortunate German, who informed the conductor that he was "shust from Shykarge." He was eminently respectable in a pearance, and were two pairs of sold howed spectacles, but his feet were continually intruding upon his neighors' rights. He was afflicted with a desire to read the Bowery signs, and arose half way out of his seat at it tervals in an attempt to decipher them. At Houston street he came down unexpectedly on the top of his silk hat, which flattened out like a pancake under his 200 pounds. After that he was quiet.

A Beston woman of the bluest kind of blood, who prides herself on her ability to judge every one by his or her appearance, and in whose powers of so doing her friends have had every confidence, on her way to Was ington recently occupied a seat in a drawing room car next to a quietly dressed woman, with whom, to beguite the time, she sutered into conversation. The stranger was intelligent and witty, well posted in the topics of the time, and Nrs. Curtis (which is not the ladys name, by the way soon found, if she didn't know it before, that Boston did not have a monopoly of culture and education. So pleased was she that when the train draw into the station she invited her new acquaintance

o visit her if ever she should come to Boston "I expect to be in Hoston shortly," answered the tranger. "But you do not know me. I am Miss stranger. "Miss Thompson " said Mrs. Curtis, puzzled. "But

why should your being 'Miss Thompson' make any difference about my receiving you into my house!" "I am Lydia Thompson," answered the lady quietly. The story does not say whether the stranger's being

Lydia Thompson made a difference to Mrs. Curits but that it made her lose confidence in her powers of pene

Trading on the Name of the Post Office.

Postmaster Pearson has learned that two

# persons, representing themselves as employees of the New York Post Office, are engaged in pedding tickets for a ball to be given by the "High Tariff Association."

"Crescent Association," at "Apollo Hall," on Dec 24. None of the names appearing on the lickets as officers of the "association" are those of persons englished in the Fost maker festres to easien the proble sgaines purchasing such tickets on the trength of the representations mentioned. The Wadieigh Memorial Alcove.

The committee appointed to devise a suitable memorial for the late Superintendent of the Nor-mal College, Miss Lydin F. Wadleigh, has ducided that the memorial shall be an alcove, to be filled with books on sthink, philosophy, and pedagogy. The Trustees of the Normal College with be alread to set saids apace for the Dicove in the southwestern portion of the Chapel of the Stromal College under the galleries.